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EXAMINER

WONG, LESLIE

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2177

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4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

52

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/034,090

Applicant(s)

ENGELHARDT-CRONK ET AL. 

Examiner

Leslie Wong

Art Unit

2177

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 December 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 December 2001 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure.

A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains. If the patent is of a basic nature, the entire technical disclosure may be new in the art, and the abstract should be directed to the entire disclosure. If the patent is in the nature of an improvement in an old apparatus, process, product, or composition, the abstract should include the technical disclosure of the improvement. In certain patents, particularly those for compounds and compositions, wherein the process for making and/or the use thereof are not obvious, the abstract should set forth a process for making and/or use thereof. If the new technical disclosure involves modifications or alternatives, the abstract should mention by way of example the preferred modification or alternative.

The abstract should not refer to purported merits or speculative applications of the invention and should not compare the invention with the prior art.

Where applicable, the abstract should include the following:

- (1) if a machine or apparatus, its organization and operation;
- (2) if an article, its method of making;
- (3) if a chemical compound, its identity and use;
- (4) if a mixture, its ingredients;
- (5) if a process, the steps.

Extensive mechanical and design details of apparatus should not be given.

2. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it is not in a narrative form and does not provide a concise statement of technical disclosure. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Content of Specification

- (a) Title of the Invention: See 37 CFR 1.72(a) and MPEP § 606. The title of the invention should be placed at the top of the first page of the specification unless the title is provided in an application data sheet. The title of the invention should be brief but technically accurate and

descriptive, preferably from two to seven words may not contain more than 500 characters.

- (b) Cross-References to Related Applications: See 37 CFR 1.78 and MPEP § 201.11.
- (c) Statement Regarding Federally Sponsored Research and Development: See MPEP § 310.
- (d) Incorporation-By-Reference Of Material Submitted On a Compact Disc: The specification is required to include an incorporation-by-reference of electronic documents that are to become part of the permanent United States Patent and Trademark Office records in the file of a patent application. See 37 CFR 1.52(e) and MPEP § 608.05. Computer program listings (37 CFR 1.96(c)), "Sequence Listings" (37 CFR 1.821(c)), and tables having more than 50 pages of text were permitted as electronic documents on compact discs beginning on September 8, 2000.

Or alternatively, Reference to a "Microfiche Appendix": See MPEP § 608.05(a). "Microfiche Appendices" were accepted by the Office until March 1, 2001.
- (e) Background of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(c). The specification should set forth the Background of the Invention in two parts:
 - (1) Field of the Invention: A statement of the field of art to which the invention pertains. This statement may include a paraphrasing of the applicable U.S. patent classification definitions of the subject matter of the claimed invention. This item may also be titled "Technical Field."
 - (2) Description of the Related Art including information disclosed under 37 CFR 1.97 and 37 CFR 1.98: A description of the related art known to the applicant and including, if applicable, references to specific related art and problems involved in the prior art which are solved by the applicant's invention. This item may also be titled "Background Art."
- (f) Brief Summary of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(d). A brief summary or general statement of the invention as set forth in 37 CFR 1.73. The summary is separate and distinct from the abstract and is directed toward the invention rather than the disclosure as a whole. The summary may point out the advantages of the invention or how it solves problems previously existent in the prior art (and preferably indicated in the

Art Unit: 2177

Background of the Invention). In chemical cases it should point out in general terms the utility of the invention. If possible, the nature and gist of the invention or the inventive concept should be set forth. Objects of the invention should be treated briefly and only to the extent that they contribute to an understanding of the invention.

- (g) Brief Description of the Several Views of the Drawing(s): See MPEP § 608.01(f). A reference to and brief description of the drawing(s) as set forth in 37 CFR 1.74.
- (h) Detailed Description of the Invention: See MPEP § 608.01(g). A description of the preferred embodiment(s) of the invention as required in 37 CFR 1.71. The description should be as short and specific as is necessary to describe the invention adequately and accurately. Where elements or groups of elements, compounds, and processes, which are conventional and generally widely known in the field of the invention described and their exact nature or type is not necessary for an understanding and use of the invention by a person skilled in the art, they should not be described in detail. However, where particularly complicated subject matter is involved or where the elements, compounds, or processes may not be commonly or widely known in the field, the specification should refer to another patent or readily available publication which adequately describes the subject matter.
- (i) Claim or Claims: See 37 CFR 1.75 and MPEP § 608.01(m). The claim or claims must commence on separate sheet or electronic page (37 CFR 1.52(b)(3)). Where a claim sets forth a plurality of elements or steps, each element or step of the claim should be separated by a line indentation. There may be plural indentations to further segregate subcombinations or related steps. See 37 CFR 1.75 and MPEP § 608.01(i)-(p).
- (j) Abstract of the Disclosure: See MPEP § 608.01(f). A brief narrative of the disclosure as a whole in a single paragraph of 150 words or less commencing on a separate sheet following the claims. In an international application which has entered the national stage (37 CFR 1.491(b)), the applicant need not submit an abstract commencing on a separate sheet if an abstract was published with the international application under PCT Article 21. The abstract that appears on the cover page of the pamphlet published by the International Bureau (IB) of the World Intellectual Property

Organization (WIPO) is the abstract that will be used by the USPTO. See MPEP § 1893.03(e).

- (k) Sequence Listing. See 37 CFR 1.821-1.825 and MPEP §§ 2421-2431. The requirement for a sequence listing applies to all sequences disclosed in a given application, whether the sequences are claimed or not. See MPEP § 2421.02.

3. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: it does not contain a background and a brief summary of the invention.

Appropriate correction is required.

4. The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code on page 6, lines 1 and 3. Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01. Alternatively, Applicant may place angle brackets (i.e., <>) around the hyperlinks to overcome the objection.

5. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: page 20, line 9, "Figs. 4a-4h" should be ***"Figs. 4a-4i"***.

Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

6. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description:

"element 100a" in Fig. 1. A proposed drawing correction, corrected drawings, or amendment to the specification to add the reference sign(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. Claims 1-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Roger et al.** ("Roger") (US 2003/0084046 A1) in view of **Halstead et al.** (U.S. Patent 6,363,392).

Regarding claim 1, **Roger** teaches a system, comprising:
a computer system for:

a). **'through a network, providing a template to a user'** as display user selected screens dynamically and remotely over a network. The navigation panel of the management screen provides a convenient tool by which the user can select a specific form for viewing in the application data panel (paragraphs 16, 23, 44; Fig. 2, LAN (i.e., element 20));

b). **'through the network, receiving a selection from the user of the template'** as a user may utilize the functionality of the UI layer to expand a section of the tree structure and select a form that the user wishes to view (paragraph 44; Fig. 2, LAN (i.e., element 20)); and

c). **Roger** does not explicitly teach generating a database including the template selected by the user.

Halstead, however, teaches **'generating a database including the template selected by the user'** as in response to a request to create a new personal database, processing logic may be sent various templates and displays to user. The template permits the user to enter a log-in name which becomes the name of the personal database (col. 5, lines 59-65; Figs. 3-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Halstead's** teaching would have allowed **Roger's** to provide a flexible web based

database at low cost because it allows users accessing to the database over an interconnected network such as the Internet as indicated by **Halstead** at col. 1, lines 40-43 and col. 3, lines 58-60. Further, the user may select the customized option to add additional fields or to rename or re-order the fields in order to creating a customized database as suggested by **Halstead** at col. 6, lines 19-22.

Regarding claim 2, **Roger** further teaches wherein **'the template includes a predefined table'** as a modular design wherein data table, application logic and user interface are independent of each other (paragraph 7). Although, the **Roger** does not clearly disclose that the template includes a predefined table; it should be apparent to the reader that since the prior art teaches pre-defined forms, sub-forms, and pre-defined fields on the basis of screen data retrieved from the database as indicated at paragraph 46. As a result, it is inherent that the prior art teaches the pre-defined table since fields or attributes are parts of the table to allow the system to store data in a database.

Regarding claim 3, **Roger** further teaches wherein **'the template includes a predefined form'** as the application data display panel is used to display selected fields of application data ranged within a predefined form (paragraphs 14 and 46).

Regarding claim 4, **Roger** further teaches wherein **'the template includes a predefined field'** as for each sub-form, the selected fields, the arrangement of those

fields, and the field type are determined on the basis of screen data retrieved from the database (paragraph 46).

Regarding claim 5, **Roger** further teaches wherein **'the template includes a predefined section'** as a predefined form may be divided into one or more predefined sub-forms 46a-c (paragraph 46 and Fig. 3, element 46a- c).

Regarding claim 6, **Roger** further teaches wherein **'the predefined section includes a predefined field'** as for each sub-form, the selected fields, the arrangement of those fields, and the field type are determined on the basis of screen data retrieved from the database (paragraphs 44 and 46).

Regarding claim 7, **Roger** further teaches wherein **'in response to receiving a selection from the user, associating the template with a program associated with an agency'** as upon successful authentication of a client using access points (AP), respective screen data associated with the client is accessed (paragraphs 21, 41, and 47).

Regarding claim 8, **Roger** further teaches **'in response to receiving information associated with a form created by the user'** as selection of the appropriate screen data can be make by the UI layer using the login information of a user. For example, the screen data may include management information defining a

“management” screen display providing extensive functionality for management of the retail store and, if desired, administration of the database application. The screen data domain may also include “limited” screen data defining a screen display which provides a limited view of the application data, and corresponding limited access to the functionality of the database application (paragraphs 41, 44, and 46).

Roger does not explicitly teach generating the database including the form.

Halstead, however, teaches ‘**generating the database including the form**’ as in response to a request to create a new personal database, processing logic may be sent various templates and displays to user. The template permits the user to enter a log-in name which becomes the name of the personal database. Further, the user may select the customized option to add additional fields or rename or reorder the fields (col. 5, lines 59-65; col. 6, lines 5-37; Figs. 3-12).

Regarding claim 9, **Roger** further teaches wherein ‘**the information associated with the form includes a field selected by the user**’ as forms and other user screens are stored as screen data. Examples of screen data include form attributes such as layout, text labels, field types, and field attributes. The UI layer can be used to develop various menus, pick-lists and wizard like tools to facilitate the creation and modification of data display forms and sub-forms (paragraphs 14, 46, and 47).

Regarding claim 10, **Roger** further teaches wherein ‘**the information associated with the form includes an attribute associated with the field, and**

wherein the attribute is changeable by the user as the screen editor is used to create updated screen data reflecting the updated data screen. Existing sub-forms may be readily modified by making corresponding revisions in the applicable screen data. (paragraphs 19, 22, 23, 46, and 47).

Regarding claim 11, **Roger** further teaches wherein the computer system is for:

- a). **'receiving a change to the template from the user'** as an editing module adapted to enable a user to edit at least a portion of the screen data to modify at least the appearance of the data screen (paragraphs 19, 22, and 23); and
- b). **Roger** does not explicitly teach generating the database including the change to the template.

Halstead, however, teaches **'generating the database including the change to the template'** as a template may be returned by processing logic in response to a request to add a record manually to the personal database. The user may select the customized option to add additional fields or rename or reorder the fields (col. 6, lines 5-37; Figs. 3-12).

Regarding claim 12, **Roger** further teaches wherein the computer system is for:

- a). **'receiving login information from the user'** as upon start up of a machine and/or log in of a user, the UI layer can utilize the user and/or device identifiers to extract corresponding access authorization information from the screen data domain (paragraphs 21 and 41); and

b). **'authenticating the user using the login information prior to providing the template to the user'** as on the basis of this authorization data, extract the appropriate screen data from the screen data domain to control the display of information (paragraphs 21 and 41).

Regarding claim 13, **Roger** teaches method, comprising:

a). **'through a network, providing a template to a user'** as display user selected screens dynamically and remotely over a network. The navigation panel of the management screen provides a convenient tool by which the user can select a specific form for viewing in the application data panel (paragraphs 16, 23, 44; Fig. 2, LAN (i.e., element 20));

b). **'through the network, receiving a selection from the user of the template'** as a user may utilize the functionality of the UI layer to expand a section of the tree structure and select a form that the user wishes to view (paragraph 44; Fig. 2, LAN (i.e., element 20)); and

c). **Roger** does not explicitly teach generating a database including the template.

Halstead, however, teaches **'generating a database including the template'** as in response to a request to create a new personal database, processing logic may be sent various templates and displays to user. The template permits the user to enter a log-in name which becomes the name of the personal database (col. 5, lines 59-65; Figs. 3-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Halstead's** teaching would have allowed **Roger's** to provide a flexible web based database at low cost because it allows users accessing to the database over an interconnected network such as the Internet as indicated by **Halstead** at col. 1, lines 40-43 and col. 3, lines 58-60. Further, the user may select the customized option to add additional fields or to rename or re-order the fields in order to creating a customized database as suggested by **Halstead** at col. 6, lines 19-22.

Regarding claim 14, **Roger** further teaches '**through the network, providing the template to the user, the template including a predefined table**' as a modular design wherein data table, application logic and user interface are independent of each other (paragraph 7). Although, the **Roger** does not clearly disclose that the template includes a predefined table; it should be apparent to the reader that since the prior art teaches pre-defined forms, sub-forms, and pre-defined fields on the basis of screen data retrieved from the database as indicated at paragraph 46. As a result, it is inherent that the prior art teaches the pre-defined table since fields or attributes are parts of the table to allow the system to store data in a database.

Regarding claim 15, **Roger** further teaches '**through the network, providing the template to the user, the template including a predefined form**' as the

application data display panel is used to display selected fields of application data ranged within a predefined form (paragraphs 14 and 46).

Regarding claim 16, **Roger** further teaches **‘through the network, providing the template to the user, the template including a predefined field’** as for each sub-form, the selected fields, the arrangement of those fields, and the field type are determined on the basis of screen data retrieved from the database (paragraph 46).

Regarding claim 17, **Roger** further teaches **‘through the network, providing the template to the user, the template including a predefined section’** as a predefined form may be divided into one or more predefined sub-forms 46a-c (paragraph 46 and Fig. 3, element 46a- c).

Regarding claim 18, **Roger** further teaches **‘through the network, providing the template to the user, the template including the predefined section, and the predefined section including a predefined field’** as for each sub-form, the selected fields, the arrangement of those fields, and the field type are determined on the basis of screen data retrieved from the database (paragraphs 44 and 46).

Regarding claim 19, **Roger** further teaches **‘in response to receiving a selection from the user, associating the template with a program associated with an agency’** as upon successful authentication of a client using access points (AP),

respective screen data associated with the client is accessed (paragraphs 21, 41, and 47).

Regarding claim 20, **Roger** further teaches '**in response to receiving information associated with a form created by the user**' as selection of the appropriate screen data can be made by the UI layer using the login information of a user. For example, the screen data may include management information defining a "management" screen display providing extensive functionality for management of the retail store and, if desired, administration of the database application. The screen data domain may also include "limited" screen data defining a screen display which provides a limited view of the application data, and corresponding limited access to the functionality of the database application (paragraphs 41, 44, and 46).

Roger does not explicitly teach generating the database including the form.

Halstead, however, teaches '**generating the database including the form**' as in response to a request to create a new personal database, processing logic may be sent various templates and displays to user. The template permits the user to enter a log-in name which becomes the name of the personal database. Further, the user may select the customized option to add additional fields or rename or reorder the fields (col. 5, lines 59-65; col. 6, lines 5-37; Figs. 3-12).

Regarding claim 21, **Roger** further teaches wherein '**the information associated with the form includes a field selected by the user**' as forms and other

user screens are stored as screen data. Examples of screen data include form attributes such as layout, text labels, field types, and field attributes. The UI layer can be used to develop various menus, pick-lists and wizard like tools to facilitate the creation and modification of data display forms and sub-forms (paragraphs 14, 46, and 47).

Regarding claim 22, **Roger** further teaches wherein **'the information associated with the form includes an attribute associated with the field, and wherein the attribute is changeable by the user'** as the screen editor is used to create updated screen data reflecting the updated data screen. Existing sub-forms may be readily modified by making corresponding revisions in the applicable screen data. (paragraphs 19, 22, 23, 46, and 47).

Regarding claim 23, **Roger** further teaches the steps of:

- a). **'receiving a change to the template from the user'** as an editing module adapted to enable a user to edit at least a portion of the screen data to modify at least the appearance of the data screen (paragraphs 19, 22, and 23); and
- b). **Roger** does not explicitly teach generating the database including the change to the template.

Halstead, however, teaches **'generating the database including the change to the template'** as a template may be returned by processing logic in response to a request to add a record manually to the personal database. The user may select the

customized option to add additional fields or rename or reorder the fields (col. 6, lines 5-37; Figs. 3-12).

Regarding claim 24, **Roger** further teaches the steps of:

- a). **'receiving login information from the user'** as upon start up of a machine and/or log in of a user, the UI layer can utilize the user and/or device identifiers to extract corresponding access authorization information from the screen data domain (paragraphs 21 and 41); and
- b). **'authenticating the user using the login information prior to providing the template to the user'** as on the basis of this authorization data, extract the appropriate screen data from the screen data domain to control the display of information (paragraphs 21 and 41).

Regarding claim 25, **Roger** teaches a computer program product, comprising:

- a). a computer program processable by a computer system for causing the computer system to:
 - 1). **'through a network, provide a template to a user'** as display user selected screens dynamically and remotely over a network. The navigation panel of the management screen provides a convenient tool by which the user can select a specific form for viewing in the application data panel (paragraphs 16, 23, 44; Fig. 2, LAN (i.e., element 20));

2). **'through the network, receive a selection from the user of the template'** as a user may utilize the functionality of the UI layer to expand a section of the tree structure and select a form that the user wishes to view (paragraph 44; Fig. 2, LAN (i.e., element 20)); and

b). **'an apparatus from which the computer program is accessible by the computer system'** as the retail store system includes a number of point of sale (POS) machines serving as cash registers coupled to a central database, via the LAN to enable management of retail store (paragraphs 41, 36, and 37; Fig. 2).

3). **Roger** does not explicitly teach generating a database including the template.

Halstead, however, teaches **'generating a database including the template'** as in response to a request to create a new personal database, processing logic may be sent various templates and displays to user. The template permits the user to enter a log-in name which becomes the name of the personal database (col. 5, lines 59-65; Figs. 3-12).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references because **Halstead's** teaching would have allowed **Roger's** to provide a flexible web based database at low cost because it allows users accessing to the database over an interconnected network such as the Internet as indicated by **Halstead** at col. 1, lines 40-43 and col. 3, lines 58-60. Further, the user may

select the customized option to add additional fields or to rename or re-order the fields in order to creating a customized database as suggested by **Halstead** at col. 6, lines 19-22.

Regarding claim 26, **Roger** further teaches wherein the computer program is a processable by the computer system for causing the computer system to:

'through the network, provide the template to the user, the template including a predefined table' as a modular design wherein data table, application logic and user interface are independent of each other (paragraph 7). Although, the **Roger** does not clearly disclose that the template includes a predefined table; it should be apparent to the reader that since the prior art teaches pre-defined forms, sub-forms, and pre-defined fields on the basis of screen data retrieved from the database as indicated at paragraph 46. As a result, it is inherent that the prior art teaches the pre-defined table since fields or attributes are parts of the table to allow the system to store data in a database.

Regarding claim 27, **Roger** further teaches wherein the computer program is processable by the computer system for causing the computer system to:

'through the network, provide the template to the user, the template including a predefined form' as the application data display panel is used to display selected fields of application data ranged within a predefined form (paragraphs 14 and 46).

Regarding claim 28, **Roger** further teaches wherein the computer program is processable by the computer system for causing the computer system to:

'through the network, provide the template to the user, the template including a predefined field' as for each sub-form, the selected fields, the arrangement of those fields, and the field type are determined on the basis of screen data retrieved from the database (paragraph 46).

Regarding claim 29, **Roger** further teaches wherein the computer program is processable by the computer system for causing the computer system to:

'through the network, provide the template to the user, the template including a predefined section' as a predefined form may be divided into one or more predefined sub-forms 46a-c (paragraph 46 and Fig. 3, element 46a- c).

Regarding claim 30, **Roger** further teaches wherein the computer program is processable by the computer system for causing the computer system to:

'through the network, provide the template to the user, the template including the predefined section, and the predefined section including a predefined field' as for each sub-form, the selected fields, the arrangement of those fields, and the field type are determined on the basis of screen data retrieved from the database (paragraphs 44 and 46).

Regarding claim 31, **Roger** further teaches wherein the computer program is processable by the computer system for causing the computer system to:

'in response to receiving a selection from the user, associate the template with a program associated with an agency' as upon successful authentication of a client using access points (AP), respective screen data associated with the client is accessed (paragraphs 21, 41, and 47).

Regarding claim 32, **Roger** further teaches wherein the computer program is processable by the computer system for causing the computer system to:

'in response to receiving information associated with a form created by the user' as selection of the appropriate screen data can be made by the UI layer using the login information of a user. For example, the screen data may include management information defining a "management" screen display providing extensive functionality for management of the retail store and, if desired, administration of the database application. The screen data domain may also include "limited" screen data defining a screen display which provides a limited view of the application data, and corresponding limited access to the functionality of the database application (paragraphs 41, 44, and 46).

Roger does not explicitly teach generating the database including the form.

Halstead, however, teaches **'generating the database including the form'** as in response to a request to create a new personal database, processing logic may be sent various templates and displays to user. The template permits the user to enter a

log-in name which becomes the name of the personal database. Further, the user may select the customized option to add additional fields or rename or reorder the fields (col. 5, lines 59-65; col. 6, lines 5-37; Figs. 3-12).

Regarding claim 33, **Roger** further teaches wherein **'the information associated with the form includes a field selected by the user'** as forms and other user screens are stored as screen data. Examples of screen data include form attributes such as layout, text labels, field types, and field attributes. The UI layer can be used to develop various menus, pick-lists and wizard like tools to facilitate the creation and modification of data display forms and sub-forms (paragraphs 14, 46, and 47).

Regarding claim 34, **Roger** further teaches **'the information associated with the form includes an attribute associated with the field, and wherein the attribute is changeable by the user'** as the screen editor is used to create updated screen data reflecting the updated data screen. Existing sub-forms may be readily modified by making corresponding revisions in the applicable screen data. (paragraphs 19, 22, 23, 46, and 47).

Regarding claim 35, **Roger** further teaches wherein the computer program is processable by the computer system for causing the computer system to:

a). **'receiving a change to the templates from the user'** as an editing module adapted to enable a user to edit at least a portion of the screen data to modify at least the appearance of the data screen (paragraphs 19, 22, and 23); and

b). **Roger** does not explicitly teach generating the database including the change to the template.

Halstead, however, teaches **'generating the database including the change to the template'** as a template may be returned by processing logic in response to a request to add a record manually to the personal database. The user may select the customized option to add additional fields or rename or reorder the fields (col. 6, lines 5-37; Figs. 3-12).

Regarding claim 36, **Roger** further teaches processable by the computer system for causing the computer system to:

a). **'receiving login information from the user'** as upon start up of a machine and/or log in of a user, the UI layer can utilize the user and/or device identifiers to extract corresponding access authorization information from the screen data domain (paragraphs 21 and 41); and

b). **'authenticating the user using the login information prior to providing the template to the user'** as on the basis of this authorization data, extract the appropriate screen data from the screen data domain to control the display of information (paragraphs 21 and 41).

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

U.S. Patent 6,279,008 B1 issued to Tung Ng et al. on August 21, 2001. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 2, 4, 6, 14, 16, 18, 26, 28, 30 (e.g., GUI for mapping objects and databases).

U.S. Patent 6,574,631 B1 issued to Subramanian et al. on June 03, 2003. The subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of claims 2, 4, 6, 14, 16, 18, 26, 28, 30 (e.g., customizing a database application at runtime).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leslie Wong whose telephone number is (703) 305-3018. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 9:30am - 6:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E Breene can be reached on (703) 305-9790. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2177

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